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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## SEVEN MILLIONS

### Of American Citizens Gather to Honor Admiral Dewey.

#### METROPOLIS CORGEON IN COLOR

The Nation's Hero Modestly Re-  
ceives the Encomiums of a  
Grateful People.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Dewey is home. Just as silently as he stole by Corregidor, island and the Spanish guns at the outer Manila harbor on the morning of May 1st last year he and the Olympia came out of the mists of the ocean this morning into the outer harbor of New York.

There is a Dewey way of doing things and it is different from any other man's way. Washington and New York agreed last night that the Admiral must be fully 500 miles off the Atlantic coast, when, as a matter of fact, steaming at the rate of nine knots an hour, he was but a hundred miles away. The people were at their breakfast tables, the city was hardly awake, when up from the Hook came the message: "Olympia sighted." The sensation was as great as if it were time of war and the signals had flashed: "The enemy's fleet in sight." Rain fell during the night and the morning was cloudy. Off Sandy Hook was well upon veil of drifting mist. The shifting winds had made the sea nasty and it promised to be a stormy day. Fishing craft and merchandise-laden schooners miles out caught through the gloom a faint glimpse of what they took to be a huge steamer slowly working her way into the harbor. True, she flew a little blue flag on which were four stars, but in the half light and half darkness it was impossible for them to make out that she was the famed Olympia. They passed her, not knowing that she was bearing home to a grateful people the greatest sea fighter of modern times.

Somewhat different this from the home-coming of Caesar, Titus or Napoleon. No galleons in the train of this swift-winged cruiser, bearing weeping captives and the plunder of the lands and homes of other people; no marks of triumph over the Spanish dead left buried in the waters of Manila bay; no pomp of entrance with the puffed-up consciousness of victory—just the plain, simple home-coming of George Dewey in the same unostentatious manner that he departed months ago.

At Sandy Hook lookout the ever vigilant watchman, eager to detect the first sign of incoming vessels, was straining his eyes to the east when into his line of vision came the gray outlines of two stacks from which was belching black smoke. Now out of the mist came the prow of a ship far different in contour from that of an ocean liner. To his mate the watchman shouted: "That's a man-of-war!" Then he hesitated for a moment before he fairly yelled: "By—, it's the Olympia!" He could not say more. He was as dumfounded as were the citizens of New York when his message came to them: "Dewey and the Olympia off Sandy Hook and coming in."

At Scotland Light the night watchers were trembling with excitement. They could scarcely believe their eyes as they wandered over the blue Admiral's flag and realized that the Olympia was upon them with the same suddenness that she descended upon Montefo on a May morning not so long ago. But there she was, the water foaming at her bow, the jack tars skipping over the deck, the Admiral and his dog Bob above the deck and Lamberton by his side. One of the watchers turned the steam siren whistle loose and its wild scream apprised all on board the Olympia that they were recognized and welcomed. Then the big bell of the Scotland Light began to boom and the crew of the lightship rushed on deck half clad, madly waving their arms and cheering. These terrors of the sea were the first to greet Dewey, and judging by his nature, he probably appreciated their greeting more than that which swollen Tammany gave him in the afternoon. The Mackay-Bennett cable boat next sighted the Olympia and gave her a greeting and sent her word to the city that Dewey was at home.

From the peak of the Olympia the long pennant, which in nautical language means "Homeward bound," up in the light of the coming dawn came the passenger steamer Sandy

Hook from the Atlantic Highlands. She was bound for New York, but changed her course so as to come near the Olympia. Her whistle gave four blasts and her flag was dipped.

The Olympia answered by dipping the Admiral's pennant. Her crew gave wild cheers in answer to those which came from the Sandy Hook, while one of the jackies in his excitement threw his cap so high in the air and so clear of the Olympia that it fell upon the deck of the Sandy Hook and was joyfully kept as a souvenir.

Admiral Dewey was on the bridge, just where he stood when directing the Manila fight. To the salutes of the passengers of the Sandy Hook he raised his cap. All kinds of greetings reached his ears from his enthusiastic countrymen.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

The Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth ran close to the Olympia, with Captain Martin's eyes shining out as he exclaimed: "It's the Olympia sure enough." The Monmouth ran so close to the flagship that the Admiral could be heard to say to her cheering passengers, "Thank you." He was dressed in blue, a neat service blouse with the broad sleeve stripes of the Admiral's rank. His cap was fatigued, with its wreath of golden oak leaves on the visor. He looked the picture of good health, although his hair and mustache are pure white. Repeatedly he bowed to the people on the Monmouth, while the whistles din and the flagship's band played: "Oh, ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness." "Boom, bang, boom!" rang out the guns at Fort Hancock. The men on duty there knew the Admiral was coming in. Seventeen times guns rang out over land and sea, giving the Admiral's salute. The Olympia slightly veered in her course and then her rapid-fire guns—the deadly guns of Manila bay—answered back.

The Olympia kept on her course toward the southwest spit buoy, where it was evident she intended to cast anchor. Tugs, excursion steamers and yachts were following in her wake and all making a frightful noise. The Admiral remained on the bridge, often raising his hat to the salutes, sometimes talking with Lamberton, sometimes laughing. The yacht Teresa ran close to the Olympia and ran up in flags the signal, "F. D. C. S." This means "Welcome." The Olympia answered "R. S. L."—"Thanks."

Sir Thomas Lipton was on the Teresa, with John Butler, C. Siedenbergs and George Grogan. Near the buoy for which the Olympia was heading lay the Shamrock. Sir Thomas' party claimed to be the first to see the Olympia, but there are fifty others to make the same claim, and it does not matter much to whom the honor belongs. Dewey is home.

When Fort Hancock fired her first gun as the Olympia swept past Dewey was notified to start by those who were closely watching him from other vessels. It was singular, but true, that never before had such a salute been fired from those guns behind the sand dunes for a naval officer. Dewey seemed to realize that it was a special compliment and quickly gave an order. One of the junior officers ran to obey it. The men were piped to quarters and the Olympia slowed down. Her crew—all but those at the guns—ranged themselves along the rail. Then the Olympia's guns spoke, and after that her jackies cheered. Dewey waved his hat and the soldiers on land yelled like madmen.

The Olympia came to anchor at the southwest spit buoy, about a mile and a half from the Government pier at Sandy Hook, four miles northeast of the Atlantic Highlands and eighteen miles from the Battery. She had scarcely anchored when her crew,

with tremendous vigor, began to clean decks and polish brasswork. Just as the Olympia slipped her anchor the rain ceased and the clouds broke. Away in the northwest radiantly appeared a rainbow. "Dewey's good luck," some one shouted. "Yes," said another, "Dewey's rainbow."

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Tonight a long line of warships, spick and span, their white sides plainly discernible as thousands of lights are reflected from shore and bay, swing idly at anchor off Tompkinsville anchorage. The comprise the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, with the famed Olympia and the famous Dewey at their head. Tomorrow they will lead the grandest parade of coast in the history of New York harbor, and by 5 o'clock tomorrow evening will have been welcomed and cheered by 7,000,000 visitors and natives who are now thronging the streets until they are impassable and crowding basins and private houses. On the eve of the first great event of



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

the program of New York's reception to the Admiral there has been some which causes uneasiness, and that is the weather. According to official forecasts, showers and high winds will prevail tomorrow, and although this unwelcome prophecy disheartens a few many point to the fact that in numerous instances weather Bureau prognostications have been directly contrary to actual conditions, and these hope for a cooler, bracing atmosphere and a cloudless sky.

Great preparations were making today in the fleet, getting the warships in readiness for the parade. Sailors, swung out over the sides of their vessels on platforms, were swabbing down the ships until they were as bright and new-looking as it was possible to make them. Electricians were at work on all the ships putting up lights for tomorrow night's illumination, when the fleet will be at Grand Central and witness the fireworks. The guns of each vessel in the fleet will be called out in large electric letters in some prominent place above the upper deck, and there will be a dazzling play of blinding searchlights all over Harlem and vicinity.

The city and environs display millions of yards of bunting and wear their neatest holiday dress; thousands of lights have been strung through streets and in buildings; triumphal arches have been erected and there is to be a magnificent street parade, but it is upon the naval display of tomorrow night that anticipation centers. It will show Dewey in his element. It will show him on the fleet cruiser Olympia, upon which he led the way into Manila bay, and however gorgeous the night carnival and elaborate and impressive the land demonstrations the naval show is the most attractive feature of the fête in honor of Dewey and his fighters.

It will be the largest thing of the kind ever attempted here, and if a painstaking planning committee, will be a tremendous success. Hundreds of vessels, ranging in size from the giant battleships of the North Atlantic squadron to the trim little launches, and hundreds more will figure. The task of keeping them in order will be a most difficult one. But it is in the hands of Fighting Bob Evans who has agreed to police the parade, and his name means an assurance of success.

New York was never so crowded. There is not a single hotel or rooming house in the city which has a single apartment left, and thousands of private houses have been temporarily converted into hotels. Hundreds of trains have poured into the town today, and every one has been filled with passengers. The estimates of the number of visitors in the city tonight vary from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. A big crowd will come tomorrow, and it is freely predicted that in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 people will line the shores of Manhattan and Staten Islands and the Jersey shore. The assemblage promises to be one of the most notable in the history of the world.

Tonight the principal thoroughfares were simply congested, and street railway traffic was seriously impeded. The decorations are the most elaborate that were ever undertaken. The Dewey arch at Wall Street is not yet fully completed, but its beauty shows

(Continued on Page Four.)

## THE CLASH COMING

### It Seems as if Britons and Boers Must Surely Fight.

#### WAR PREPARATIONS HURRIED

Everything Points to War as the In-  
evitable Outcome of Present Ne-  
gotiations—Press Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Charlestown says: Commanding is proceeding in the Wakkerstrom district, and probably throughout the Transvaal. Two thousand burghers are assembled at Wakkerstrom, which is eight miles from the Natal border and eleven from Ladings Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandpan, thirteen miles west of the Natal border, where they will meet the Orange Free State Artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The Transvaal executives are absorbed in war preparations. Many Boers oppose aggressive action on religious grounds. There have been local thunderstorms and rains at Johannesburg and in various parts of the Orange Free State.

The Daily News, which appeals to the Government to await President Kruger's reply before sending a second dispatch, says: "It is as has been asserted on behalf of the Transvaal, all trouble would have been avoided had Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Friday said 'convention' instead of 'conventions.' We do not believe a British Cabinet would decline to clear the matter up. It is for President Kruger to speak if it is indeed only a matter of a convention for we are convinced that in no case would the Boers be so silent as to do so."

The Daily Chronicle says: We understand, on the best authority, that the delay attending the Boer reply is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that if they were to make concessions he will only increase his demands. Therefore, they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly. They trust the Premier as much as they distrust the Colonial Secretary, and if Lord Salisbury would give a pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously they would venture upon it. We regret to say that this last effort has been broken down, since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a Cabinet crisis.

It is deplorable, nevertheless, that State etiquette should be strong enough to obstruct the path of peace. We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain intends to demand disarmament, a heavy indemnity and the withdrawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only result in war.

The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at The Hague.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The decision of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State to join with the Transvaal in the event of hostilities, although fully expected, is the leading news today, and will naturally stiffen the Boers' independent attitude. The Boers' resolution has made the brotherhood of arms between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State of which hitherto there was only a strong probability, an absolute certainty, and the British will have to face the situation. The Volksraad's resolution was as follows:

"The Boers having read paragraph 2 of the President's speech, and the official documents and correspondence submitted therewith, having regard for the strained state of affairs throughout the whole of South Africa, which has arisen in consequence of the difference between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Transvaal, which threatens to lead to hostilities, the calamitous consequence of which to the white inhabitants will be immeasurable, being connected with the Transvaal by the closest ties of blood and confederacy, and standing in the most friendly relationship with the Imperial Government, and feeling that should war break out a battle between the European races will be fought which will arrest and retard the peaceful development of all the States and colonies of Africa and develop a distrust of the future."

Feeling that the solemn duty rests upon it of doing everything possible to avoid the shedding of blood, considering that the Transvaal Government during its negotiations with the Imperial Government, which have extended over several months, has made every endeavor to arrive at a peaceful solu-

allens of the Transvaal and taken up by the Imperial Government as its own cause, which endeavors have unfortunately had only this result—that British troops were concentrated on the border of the Transvaal and are still being strengthened.

"Resolved, That we instruct the Government to still use every means to maintain and insure peace, and in a peaceful manner contribute toward the solution of the existing difficulties, providing it be deemed not violating the honor and principles of the Free State and the Transvaal, and wishes the Ministry to make known its opinion that there exists no cause for war, and that war against the Transvaal as now undertaken or occasioned by the Imperial Government will morally be a war against the whole white population of Africa, and in its consequences criminal, for, come what may, the Free State will honestly and faithfully fulfill its obligations toward the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance between the two republics."

Intense excitement continues to prevail at Pretoria, where, apparently, it is believed that there is no escape from war. The Commission appointed to consider the matter reported today as to what officials are necessary to carry on the Government in the event of war and fixing their salaries.

The field cornet at Pretoria is again serving out rifles, commanding in actively proceeding, and all preparations are being made to take the field.

An Englishman named Robertson has been arrested at Johannesburg charged with high treason. He is alleged to have enlisted recruits for the Imperial Light Horse.

The burghers are getting uneasy at the concentration of British troops between Ladysmith and Ladings Nek, especially at Glencoe and Dundee. The nominal reason for the concentration is the protection of the Dundee coal fields, but the burghers shrewdly suspect that the real reason is the formation of a force which will advance across the Transvaal frontier at Vryheid as soon as war is declared.

The Boers do not intend to be caught napping, and are now massing around Vryheid, not, however, merely as a protective measure, but to be prepared, unless the British re-enforcements across the border cease, to make a dash in force through a portion of Zululand, crossing the Buffalo river at a point below Rorke's Drift, and then point below Rorke's Drift, and then seizing the railroad, cut off the British garrison at Dundee and Ladysmith from the south, which would not only interrupt the British lines of communication but would seriously threaten with a force of burghers in order to establish a British post at Rorke's Drift.

A dispatch from Mafeking, in British Bechuanaland, just across the Transvaal border, says a stream of destitute people is arriving there from Johannesburg.

A British infantry detachment, with some engineers, has arrived at Deasur, southwest of the Orange Free State, and an important railroad junction. Extensive fortifications will be thrown up there, and the town will be made the base of operations from that side against the Orange Free State or the Transvaal. More troops will shortly arrive at Deasur.

From Cape Town comes the news that at a meeting of the Ministerialists there it was unanimously resolved to petition Queen Victoria, deprecating the idea of war and urging a joint inquiry into the effect of the Transvaal franchise act, as proposed by the Imperial Government August 3 and accepted by President Kruger.

A cable dispatch to the Times from Cape Town says: "The Boers would have taken the initiative by now but for the scarcity of water, the rains not yet being sufficient. Probably there will be great difficulties in providing food supplies for the people remaining at Johannesburg after hostilities have commenced. Several responsible people here who have clung to the belief in an ultimate peaceful settlement now regard war as inevitable."

The Birmingham Post says: "Two cargoes of arms and ammunition leave Hamburg or Rotterdam Friday for the Transvaal, comprising 50,000 improved Manners, 500,000 cartridges and several mortars for dynamite charges."

As the second battalion of Grenadiers embarked on a transport at Gibraltar for London this afternoon they received a "hurry call," ordering them to proceed to the Cape, for which place they start tomorrow.

#### Death of Wm. Huddy.

Died at 1:30 a. m. yesterday at Kamehameha School Wm. Huddy, age 17. Death was caused by meningitis following measles. Deceased was well liked by pupils and teachers. He was a bright and capable boy, giving promise of usefulness and success. The funeral will take place Monday, October 9, from Bishop Memorial Chapel. The boy's home was at Kilauea, Kauai, and the remains will be sent to that place.

#### MAY CHALLENGE LABORI.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Deputy Milleroye has challenged M. Labori to take the responsibility for the authenticity of an interview published by a New York paper, and says that if Labori acknowledges the statements reported to him in the interview as true he asks reparation at arms. Milleroye winds up by declaring that this time Labori will find the balls of the pistol will not be made of cork, openly intending to insult the lawyer by the inference that the shooting at Rennes was prearranged.



## BOARD OF HEALTH

Hears Attorneys for Chinese Who  
Want to Raise Hogs.

## CONFISCATED OPIUM UP AGAIN

Several Leading Grocers Heard on the  
Question of Catapults Which Contain  
Salicylic Acid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Day, Emerson and D. Keliho, Secretary Wilcox and Agent Reynolds.

President Cooper stated that the special object of the meeting was to hear the attorneys for Chinese engaged in raising hogs.

Attorney Cathcart was called on first. He said the object of the attorneys engaged was to endeavor, if possible, to procure some modification of the recent order excluding the raising of swine within four miles of the post-office. Judge Davidson would speak at length on the subject.

Judge Davidson detailed a visit he had made to a certain place on Kinau street where he had seen a number of hogs and children playing together under the hedges. He thought it probable that the board had made its sweeping order from reports on a few isolated cases like this. With regard to the Chinese engaged in the business of raising hogs, he desired to call attention to the manifest injustice which would be done to a large number of industrious and law-abiding citizens. The business of keeping hogs within a reasonable distance of town resulted in the cleaning up of a large amount of garbage from the town, which otherwise would cost householders a large sum to have removed. If the business of hog-raising was stopped this refuse from restaurants and private families would have to be removed at great expense instead of free of charge as at present. He had visited Walkiki the day before and had been surprised at the very clean condition of the pigs. He thought the bad odors prevailing in that district arose from the duck-wallows and rush-ponds rather than from the pigs. He would suggest that the hog-raising was a necessity here. The Chinese lived almost entirely on pork and it was necessary for them to have it. The raising of pigs here was also an industry that should be encouraged, as it kept money in the country that would otherwise go to California for importing pork on ice. The pigs he saw yesterday were so clean that they might have been wiped with a pocket handkerchief without smirching it. He thought that a system of police regulations with the issuing of permits would accomplish all the ends desired by the board, instead of by such a sweeping ordinance as the one adopted.

President Cooper called the attention of Judge Davidson to the rule adopted, which did not absolutely prohibit the keeping of hogs, but under certain conditions the business could be carried on, provided it was with the permission of the board. The parties concerned could prepare their applications, which would be submitted to the agents of the board and if approved permits might be granted.

Representatives of all the leading grocery firms were present with regard to the recent order of the board forbidding the sale of catsups containing salicylic acid.

Fred. Lewis of Lewis & Co. stated that he did not know of any place in the United States where these catsups were forbidden to be sold. These goods were purchased in the open market; they were freely sold in San Francisco, where the health authorities were very particular about food products. He thought that it would be time to stop the sale of these articles when somebody complained or when somebody was made ill. Had anybody been made ill by use of any of these brands of catsup or any other similar preservative was almost necessary to make these articles keep, especially in such a climate as this.

Food Inspector Shorey, in reply to questions, said the sale of catsups containing salicylic acid was forbidden by law in some States—Ohio and Massachusetts.

F. L. Waldron of T. H. Davies & Co. thought that no distinction had been made between beers and catsups. There was no doubt that the presence of salicylic acid in beer was harmful because of the large quantity drunk. With catsups, however, it was different. The amount of catsup eaten at any one time would be so small that no harm would ensue from its use.

Dr. Wood maintained that it was not necessary to use salicylic acid as a preservative in catsup or anything else. Goods properly sterilized would keep indefinitely. Milk could be preserved by sterilization so as to keep for ages.

Mr. Lewis said that Honolulu grocers were disposed to assist the Board of Health in its endeavors to have only pure goods sold. The salicylic acid problem was a new one to them and they had been taken somewhat by surprise by the action of the board.

Dr. Day explained that the continued use of salicylic acid was injurious to the human system. A bottle of catsup would contain, perhaps, as near as could be ascertained by the analysis, two grains to the ounce or about thirty grains to a bottle.

Dr. Emerson said that the danger arose from taking a little salicylic acid in catsups, a little more in beer and a little more in something else. In this way a man absorbed such quantities as to be harmful.

Dr. Day said it was injurious in that it acted on the human stomach just what

it did in the catsup bottle. It preserved the food in the stomach instead of allowing it to be dissolved by the gastric juices of the stomach. It was injurious in this way, outside of its effects as a medicine.

Inspector Shorey said there were two kinds of the acid, the true kind made from oil of wintergreen, which was very expensive and an artificial kind which was the one used commercially. This in itself contained a harmful ingredient, worse than the acid itself.

Mr. Walters of Hackfeld & Co. suggested that the order might be modified so as to allow of the stocks on hand and on the way being disposed of, with the understanding that no more of the brands be ordered.

Dr. Day thought the suggestion a good one. The grocers were innocent holders of large quantities of these goods and should not be made to suffer.

Mr. Walters and Mr. Lewis thought there would be no objection on the part of dealers to putting a label on each case or bottle saying that it contained salicylic acid.

Dr. Day moved that the dealers be allowed to sell the stocks on hand and on the way, with the condition that a label be placed on the box or bottle containing the words "This catsup contains salicylic acid."

This was amended by Dr. Wood to allow the dealers until January 1 to dispose of their present stocks and pass on unconditionally.

President Cooper said it was necessary to adopt some uniform regulation with regard to the numerous petitions that would likely be received from Chinese who wished to continue the keeping of hogs within the 4-mile limit. He thought that a set of blanks should be prepared by the clerk on which the applications could be made. A fee would also have to be charged to cover the expenses of the agent of the board who would have to examine the premises and report thereon to the board.

On motion the clerk was authorized to procure suitable blanks on which all applications for permits to keep hogs within the 4-mile limit must be made. These will be filed by the clerk in the order of their reception upon the payment of a fee of \$2. They will then be handed to the agent of the board for the particular district, who will examine the conditions existing at the place and report to the board his opinion as to whether hogs should be kept in the place or not. The board reserves the right to reject, modify or approve the reports of the agents at regular meetings.

President Cooper next called attention to the state of the various appropriations under which the board was acting, some of which were at a very low ebb.

One bid for supplying the leper settlement with beef cattle was opened. This was from the Parker ranch, and was not in accordance with the tenders asked for. An offer was made to supply beef cattle until March 31 at \$20 per head delivered at Kawaihae. This being the possible source of obtaining the beef required a motion was made that it be accepted.

The next matter brought up by the president was an old bone of contention—confiscated opium in the Customhouse. Minister Cooper stated that there was now on hand 3,775 half-pound tins of opium, besides three buckets full and a large quantity of opium pills, and a general discussion ensued as to what should be done with it.

President Cooper announced that he was in favor of having it sold, after due advertising here and in San Francisco, with the condition that the purchaser remove it from the country forthwith. This would give the authorities a chance to capture it again when it was brought back. The money valuation was about \$6 a tin and that was too much money to throw into the sea.

Agent Reynolds thought it would be a good idea to sell the opium at once and put the money into some of the badly demoralized Board of Health appropriations.

Dr. Day said the previous record of the board and the general views of the Government were opposed to recognizing any traffic in opium of any kind. To sell the opium, as suggested by Mr. Cooper, would be a new departure which should be well considered before being entered on.

President Cooper remarked that the time was coming when traffic in opium would have to be recognized under the United States revenue laws.

After some further discussion the matter went over without any positive action.

On the motion of Dr. Emerson the board went into executive session at 5:15 p. m., after appointing Collector General Stackable a special agent of the Board of Health to take charge of the opium until some definite arrangement for its disposition was arrived at.

## Death of Dr. Corwin.

Dr. Corwin, a former pastor of the old Fort Street Church, died recently in Chicago at the age of 74. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1825, graduated at Williams with the class of 1848, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1851. He served churches in Jamestown, N. Y., Jacksonville, Ill., Racine, Wis. But the pastorate of which he spoke most frequently, and which he deemed the most useful was that of the First Church, Honolulu, which he held from 1858 to 1863. He left Racine, his last pastorate, some years ago to become financial agent of the Chicago Theological Seminary. For three or four years prior to his last illness he had devoted himself to lecturing, literary work and preaching, as opportunity offered.

## MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Macmillan, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## CHINESE REBELS

Rout Imperial Troops  
With Great Loss.Five Hundred Reported Slain After  
Being Led into an Ambuscade of  
Artillery by the Insurgents.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 23.—The quarrel between the rival dynasties at Szechuan, China, has, according to advices by tonight's Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer, reached the point of a field engagement, in which the Imperial forces, although they greatly outnumbered the revolutionists, were defeated with heavy fatalities. The so-called bandits had entrenched themselves in the West river district, and the Nanchow magistrate, Captain Yang, was ordered by his viceroy to disperse them. This he essayed to do with a force of 500 local troops, 300 men of the Ngai regiment and 200 others.

These were led into an ambuscade by their wily opponents, who had mounted forty-four pieces of artillery, which they used with signal effect. More than 500 of the Imperial troops, or one-half of the brigade, were left dead on the field, and not two score escaped being wounded. The victorious rebels, who lost less than sixty, all told, subsequently fired all the villages in the district. Four regiments of Black Flags, under Liu Yungtu, have now taken the field against them, co-operating with the gunboats Kwong Yuen, Kwanglee, Ching Kiangli and Kquongon.

## A SOCIETY EVENT.

Mrs. Wilder's Reception at Eskbank Last Night.  
(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Eskbank," the beautiful residence of Mrs. E. K. Wilder, on Judd street, last night resembled a scene from fairyland. The spacious front lawn was entirely surrounded with Japanese and Chinese lanterns, while under a large awning immediately in front of the entrance porch, was stationed the Government band, which, under the baton of Professor Berger, discoursed its sweetest music as though to give color to the decor.

The interior of the building was charmingly decorated with flags and evergreens artistically entwined with floral effects—the work of James McGuire, who certainly is a master of the art of transforming things mundane into things ethereal.

The occasion for this display was the reception given by Mrs. Wilder in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder.

After the reception the guests devoted themselves, some to dancing in the large parlor to the music of the band stationed outside, and others to the delights of parlor games on the cool lawn adjoining.

Those present were mostly intimate friends of the family and the affair was more of a family gathering on a large scale than an ordinary public reception. Quite a large number of prominent society people were present, nevertheless. Like all social affairs under Mrs. Wilder's supervision this was eminently a success.

## Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

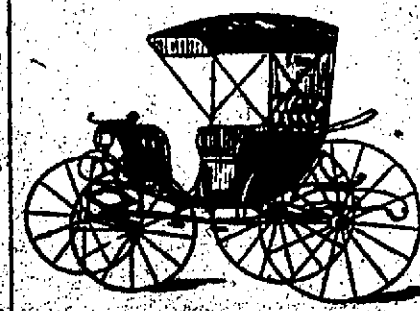
## SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Russian Press Comment on the Transvaal Crisis.

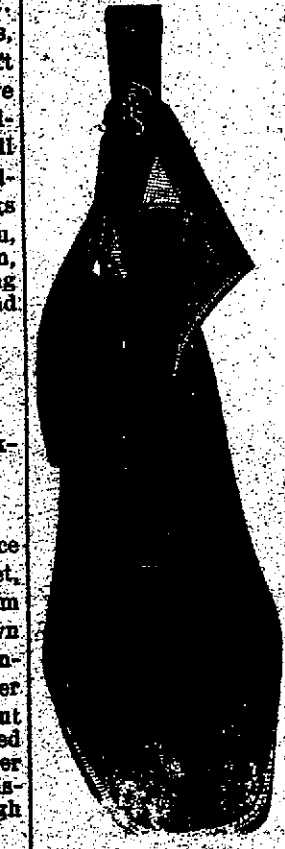
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—Believing that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy for the Boers. The Novoe Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez canal as an international waterway if the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British Colony. The Novosti comments in bitter terms on "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

## TITLED BRITONS THERE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Lord Chief Justice Charles Russell, Lord Charles Beresford and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley of England, will be Chicago's guests on October 9. They will be in New York at the time of the yacht races and will come to Chicago with the Earl of Minto. Postmaster Gordon has received definite assurance of the acceptance of invitations extended. Lord Russell will respond to a toast at the Chicago day banquet.



**Ex Alden Besse:**  
EXTRA FINE LINE OF NICE  
**Stylish Phaetons**  
WITH OR WITHOUT RUBBER TIRES.  
**AND Roomy Surreys.**  
A Nice Lot of Business Buggies  
IN SIX DIFFERENT STYLES.  
**G. SCHUMAN'S**  
**Carriage : Repository**  
FORT STREET.



**THE BUNION SHOE**  
MADE BY  
**HEYWOOD.**

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

**Manufacturers' Shoe Store.**  
Sign of the Big Shoe. . . . . Fort Street.

**UPHOLSTERING,**  
**REPAIRING and**  
**CABINET MAKING.**

Owing to the immense increase of work in these lines, we have been compelled to augment our force of first class workmen, thus enabling us to execute our work in less time and considerably cheaper than ever before. . . . .

**COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.**  
Progress Block.  
FORT AND BERETANIA STREETS.

WITH A . . . . .  
**Complete Plant**  
and expert workmen,  
we turn out work  
that cannot be  
**SURPASSED**  
anywhere.

**"BOOK BINDING."**  
No Book  
is too old to be  
**REPAIRED!**  
See us about it before you throw your old books away.

**Hawaiian Gazette Co.**  
VON HOLT BLOCK, KING STREET.

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Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE,  
LAMPS,  
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,  
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UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to. Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage. When our catalogue is ready we will send you one. Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE, \$50.00  
Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces . . . . . \$7.99  
Fine Blown Tumblers . . . . . 75c doz.  
Ordinary Tumblers . . . . . 50c doz.  
All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO.**  
LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, Glassware and House  
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:  
JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.  
GURNEX, CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.  
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.  
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER  
AND RESTORER  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Bunches or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scum.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Rheumatic Swelling.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of tormented cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE & LITTLE COMPANY, Limited, London, England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**  
CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. For this reason, the name of the Proprietors is printed on all the bottles of the Mixture. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are stamped on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. The name of the Proprietors is printed on all the bottles of the Mixture. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are stamped on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations.

**CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.**  
HONOLULU.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**SUGAR FACTORS.**

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Pulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE







## THE DARK HORSE

If the Hon. Sam Parker is to be classed as a "dark horse" in the race for the governorship, he must not be discouraged from doing his best in the race. A part of the local press will put the iron into his soul by telling him that he is "grossly insulted" by the Advertiser and urge him to do foolish things. But he must keep up his courage. He will find, on reviewing the biographies of eminent men on the mainland from Washington down to the latest candidate, that if the opinions of the opposition press are true, the public officials are usually "traitors," "thieves," "renegades," "tools" and "idiots." If he is independent, the press will be sure to treat him as he treats his own cattle once a year. It will lasso him, throw him down, and brand him on the thigh as "an American." If he places one of the boys in office, all the other sets will at once call him a political traitor.

If the Honorable Sam Parker should be appointed governor, he will find out that there have been scores of American governors whose records have been so bad that he could not excel them in wickedness, even if he tried to.

The administration of public affairs in these islands, before the Overthrow, was at no time as bad as it has been, and now is, in some of the great American States. As the Hon. Mr. Parker was at one time a part of the monarchical system here, he will not find it necessary to distress himself with too pronounced a virtuous administration, if the President should appoint him, because he can have, for the asking, numerous examples of conspicuous depravity among the American statesmen. Every Democrat will tell him that every Republican governor is dishonest, and every Republican will tell him that every Democratic governor ought to be in jail for misbehavior. If he permits himself to run as a "dark horse" for the Governorship, and he wins it, he will find it filled with bitter stuff, only political swipes.

## QUEER LAWS.

A correspondent in one of the American papers compares the value of the life of an Italian in the United States with that of a citizen of the United States. It appears that if an Italian is subjected to a violent death by Lynch law in America, his relatives are compensated for the loss, by the Federal government, while the relatives of a native born citizen or of a negro, who is killed by Lynch law, receive no compensation whatever and if they complain about it they are told that they ought to be thankful that they live in a land of liberty and equal rights.

Whenever an American citizen is injured in China, an American warship is ordered up to enforce a good indemnity. Whenever a Chinaman is killed by Lynch law in the United States, his relatives get some compensation, as a gratuity on the part of the United States. But whenever an American citizen is lynched in the States, the Federal Government makes no compensation, and in many cases, his relatives are abused and humiliated and driven out of the community in which they live.

In those parts of the country where Lynch law prevails it appears, from a financial point of view, to be more profitable to hold foreign rather than American citizenship in the event of violent death. Of several Italians lately murdered in Louisiana, by Lynch law, it appears that two of them had become naturalized citizens. Their relatives will not secure compensation for the murder of the husband and father from either Federal, State or local government, while the relatives of the remainder of those who were unlawfully killed will receive, as Italian subjects, full recognition in the way of damages for their loss.

The working of the Federal Constitution, in this respect, shown a singular defect. Italy or any other foreign nation, has the right to insist upon the protection by the nation of her citizens residing in America. She cannot however have any relations with a State, because there is no sovereign State, so far as foreign relations are concerned. While the nation, the Federal Government therefore, must be held responsible for excessive violence done to a foreign subject, the Federal Government is without power to compel the State and local authorities to protect foreign subjects, or to compel them to pay any damages which arise from the illegal acts of their citizens committed upon the subjects of foreign States. If a mob in a Louisiana town injure an Italian subject, in violation of the principles of international law, every person in the

United States is called upon to pay a share in the indemnity which is exacted by the foreign State. The town, the city, the county, in which the authors of the outrage reside cannot be compelled to pay more than any of the other residents of the United States.

It is the unsatisfactory shape of the responsibility of the Nation for the acts of individual citizens which may give rise, in due time, to many complicated and delicate questions, in this Territory, where a large majority of the population are foreign subjects. The Federal Government is under an obligation, clearly set forth by international law, to protect the Portuguese, the Chinese, the Japanese, not only from the unlawful attacks of American citizens, but it must protect each race from unlawful assaults by the men of any other race.

Fortunately, so far, owing to the general prosperity of the subjects of foreign powers and for other reasons there have been no serious difficulties. Whether the Chinese who were assaulted at Kahuku by the Japanese, are entitled to make a claim against the Federal Government, is an unsettled question. If China was a nation, which vigilantly protected its subjects as other nations protect their subjects, a serious case would be made out of that incident.

This subject is one that at any time may take an important shape, and no doubt, the Federal Government is considering it.

## WHO WILL OCCUPY?

On the southern slopes of Haleakala there is now to be seen, not an experiment, but a demonstration of the course of racial events on these islands. A vast tract of land lies on this slope, rising with gentle grades from the plains of the isthmus occupied by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, up to and above the frost line. The soil is rich. Fruits and vegetables grow with luxuriance. Corn makes excellent crops. With a good road, the owner of only ten acres of such land may sleep every night within the cold belt, and descend every morning to the warmer belt below. This region is ideal for the most satisfactory growth of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the tropics, because if he will it, the settler may find only half an hour's ride between the tropics and the temperate zones.

What is the situation? What is the outlook there? The Portuguese have settled on this tract and are doing well. Many, it is said five hundred, Japanese have taken land in Kula and Makawao, and are making excellent profits out of their agricultural work. Out of some hundreds of settlers there are any Americans? No. Yet the profits of agriculture in that section, today, would open the eyes of the small farmers of America. It cannot be said, however, that these profits are any larger than they are under similar conditions in many parts of the United States. These industrious Portuguese and Japanese farmers are as prosperous on the whole, as the white mechanics in Honolulu. They live well and send considerable sums of money out of the country.

While there is much waving of the flag over the Islands with the patriotic shout that the Islands must be Americanized, day by day, step by step, the men of other nationalities are becoming the bone and the sinew of the people. One looking upon these prosperous people pre-occupying the land, must regard the case of American settlement in this region as almost hopeless. The settlers now on the ground understand the soil and the methods of agriculture better than strangers, and whenever any land is to be obtained, they can and will bid higher prices for it than the American settler who is astounded at the enormous values of land in these islands, and is unable, from his own experience to determine its value. The first occupants of the soil will hold it, unless they are supplanted by men of superior thrift and capacity. It is simply idle to say that the American farmer can or will supplant the Portuguese or the Orientals.

In California the Latins and the Chinese have already taken away from the Americans the cultivation of market gardens. Over three hundred Chinese supply Los Angeles with vegetables, and not an American in sight. Idle and "starving" Americans walk the streets of that city, according to the statements of California papers, and refuse to compete with the Chinese in market gardening, although the Chinese laborer even lives as well, if not better, than the American laborer, and the Chinese employers become rich. The idle Americans, according to the Times-Union, stand on the street corners, wave the flag, but refuse to "Americanize" themselves by raising pigs and potatoes and cabbages and onions.

Whether another class of our countrymen are willing to measure themselves against the races who are pre-occupying the soil of these islands remains to be seen. The Advertiser believes that they can do so, but every hour's delay in providing for such immigration is an additional handicap on the success of such an enterprise.

## GEN OTIS SUSTAINED.

The new Secretary of War cordially supports Gen. Otis in Manila. The yellow journals, including many Republican, have made extreme efforts to embarrass the President by criticizing Gen. Otis, and raising the people to oppose him. It was said by those who are opposed to him, that Secretary of War Root would certainly remove him. On the other hand, he fully approves of his civil and military acts.

The situation admirably illustrates the extreme difficulty there is in carrying on a war directed and controlled by democracy. There are about 14,000,000 of sovereign voters in the United States, each one of whom has the right to say something, both in peace and war. Practically every voter is a general, because his vote controls Congress, and Congress controls the President and the army and navy. There are, therefore, about 14,000,000 of generals on the Mainland who have the right to retain or dismiss Otis, although it must be done indirectly, and through Congress.

Probably, if a vote was cast by only those who approve of the Philippine war, a large majority of the voters would sustain the President's opinion about Gen. Otis. Underneath the yellow fear which appears on the surface of the national life, there is a solid rock of common sense. That sense is unquestionably that President McKinley, although a scoundrel of the people, is in a better position to judge of the actual condition of affairs, and of the capacity of the fighting men, than the "sovereigns" are, who are living on farms, working in factories, and driving tram cars.

President McKinley may be at present in the distressing position in which President Lincoln was often placed. He kept incompetent men in office, because he could not readily and competently men to put in their places. The President, however, seems to be satisfied with the ability and management of Gen. Otis, and the sensible people will accept his judgment.

## THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Expansion suddenly confronts the United States with another serious question. The Philippines are, in some form, a part of the American territory. As such the Executive desires to govern them according to the spirit, if not entirely according to the letter of the Federal laws. These laws absolutely prohibit the immigration to, and settlement in, the United States, of the Chinese. The Chinese, however, have hitherto had free access to the Philippines. Gen. Otis, in accordance with instructions from the Executive, forbade the immigration of the Chinese, although with the inconsistency of a narrow policy, Japanese immigration is permitted.

The Chinese Government which is gradually becoming a Power in the Orient, protested against this order. The American Executive yields for the present, and reverses the directions given to Gen. Otis. It seems that the Chinese as well as the Japanese are developing some national pride. In imitation of the professional patriots in America, the Chinese even are beginning to wave their flag too. It would be un-Chinese and un-Japanese not to do some vigorous waving. At the same time our professional patriots must call it "un-American" to permit this immigration into the Philippines. So the affair raises perplexing questions.

The American courts have already decided that if a foreigner is permitted to land and engage in any occupation on American soil, he cannot be confined to any specific place. He has the freedom of the Republic. So long as the Philippines are exclusively under military control, the question of individual rights cannot be tested in the Federal Courts. Whenever Congress has declared the political status of those islands, the courts will define the rights of individuals.

If Congress declares through some law, that the Philippine Islands are simply "goods," and not territory, of the United States, and may be released from the Federal control at the option of the Federal government, the immigration of Chinese to the Philippines will not be restricted, and the courts will probably hold, if they are called on to review the matter, that under such conditions, the Chinese will have no right to visit the Mainland.

Practically it will be impossible to keep the Asiatics out of the Philippines, as there are some fifteen hundred islands on which they can land, and find their way to Manila.

Besides it would be quite absurd to protect some millions of savages, exclusive of the intelligent Filipinos, and at the same time, exclude the Chinese who are, undoubtedly, a much superior race.

This is one of the problems which American democracy must solve. One of the essayists in illustrating government by democracy, cites the instance of a vessel in distress on a lee shore. The captain is under the control of the crew who cannot instantly agree on the handling of the ship. After the strikes the rocks, and the crew have landed on the beach, and have had abundance of

time to think the matter over, they were on what should have been done when she came within the surf lines. They lose the ship, but the development of the "blind slight" makes them wiser men when they ship for another voyage, and are caught on another lee shore.

## EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The President's order, declaring the sale of public lands in Hawaii to be void, abruptly stops the efforts of American citizens to acquire coffee lands from the government, and forbids the taking up of homesteads. The removal of dirt or rock from any public lands, for the purpose of filling in, is a trespass upon the property of the United States. No condemnation proceedings are legal. Even the repairing and pavement of the streets is an unlawful act. The local government, strictly speaking, no legal right to fill up a hole in the streets, or replace a rotten plank in a bridge, because roads and bridges are the property of the United States. If it erects a school building upon public lands, it is guilty of trespass on Federal property. It must call off all workmen engaged on such buildings. It has no right whatsoever to fill in the site of the Asia park, because that is meddling with United States property. The construction of the road to the Falls is now unlawful, because the United States has not authorized any change in the condition of its property.

It is believed that the President's order was instigated by some "squatters" on public lands in Hawaii. As the order is joyfully approved of by the Bulletin, and is personified by it as a "God in Israel" visiting vengeance upon the Dole Government, that journal becomes, as it naturally should be, the "Squatters" organ, and may be expected to urge some "squating" on the public land which was sold to the Honolulu Sugar Company, and upon which a valuable sugar mill is being erected.

The sagacity and sense of the Squatters' organ in dealing with this subject is fully expressed in the words of a popular song:

"One, two, three,

Thus saith the heathen Chinese."

Indeed, if it double-headed its columns with these words, it would reach a higher plane of reasoning on this land question than it has yet reached. In any event these words would more intelligently express its meaning than the language it has hitherto used. Its enterprise in increasing its circulation among the "squatters" is an unusual manifestation of business sagacity. Whether its literary excellence is up to the demands of the squatter community is a question which that community must decide. Its political sentiments will be cordially approved by the squatters, as they gather around their camp-fires, and thank God that they have an "American" newspaper defending their rights.

## SELL THE OPTION.

The 3775 tins of confiscated opium now stored in the Custom House are valued at nearly \$20,000. Here, it is a crime to import or own the drug. On the Mainland, the Federal laws treat it as legitimate and respectable property. A distressing case in morals is at once raised, similar to the divorce and marriage laws of the different States. A citizen of New York may go into Ohio, secure a divorce and marry again, that State without committing an offense.

He may be admitted to the highest social circles. If he should return to the State of New York, he would be charged and convicted of bigamy, and be sent to the State prison. A crime in one State is not a crime in another State. A miserable Chinaman is sent to jail here for possessing a tin of opium. The Governor of California may store his cellar full of it and he commits no offense. The Flag says there is no crime. The Territorial law says there is a crime.

A satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be to sell the opium, invest the proceeds in a free hospital, and then appoint a committee of non-selection citizens to report on the subject at some future date—say ten years hence.

## TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

The tight money market in the Eastern States has knocked down the price of stocks on the Exchanges. This is the first natural check to undue speculation. The banks provide firstly for the demands of legitimate business, and take care that these demands are supplied. Bankers in these latter days realize the importance of keeping regular and legitimate business supplied with money. The surplus funds are loaned to the stock brokers and speculators. When speculation reaches a point where the money lenders fear that panics may occur, and securities decline in price, they discriminate against speculative stocks. Excepting in times of actual panic, money is always "easy" with good collateral as a margin, such as government and State and railway bonds. Legitimate

## Impure Blood THE HONOKAA DEAL

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Cured for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHOEBE BARTZ, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1212 11th Street, Oakland, California.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. 61c. six for \$3.00. Get Hood's.

are purely vegetable, and are non-toxic, non-detrimental, and non-harmful.

business banks on commercial commodities.

As soon, however, as the sale of commodities becomes slow and the security which they furnish is doubtful, then legitimate trade, overdoing itself, finds also a "tight" money market.

The Eastern money centers have reached that stage, in the extraordinary activity of business at the present time, when the money lenders ask, is there not inflation, and are the values of commodities stable? Commercial history is repeating itself.

It appears to be impossible for trade to maintain an even course. It swings like a pendulum from the extreme of depression to the other extreme of inflation. It refuses to oscillate around the medium point. The nation, like a man who cannot control his appetite, first starves and then starves. First, overproduction, then underproduction. First a dearth of manufactured goods, then a surplus of them. Iron sells in Alabama for \$6.00 per ton for several years. Now it rises to \$15.00 per ton. At once every dead iron furnace in the country is in operation, and in a year or so, more iron will be produced than can be consumed. The business interests like a hungry man, clamor for more iron, and pay such prices for it, that it now pays to light up out of date furnaces.

A few years ago, one of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., testified before a Congressional committee that three-fifths of the shoe factories of New England could supply the country with shoes. The manufacturing facilities increase faster than the demand for shoes. Today, these factories cannot fill their orders. So new factories are built by the inexperienced. The market is finally glutted, and the factories shorten the time of the laborers.

The banking interest is always conservative, and it sees with apprehension these sudden rises in prices, and begins to discriminate. The shaky concerns then complain of "tight money." There may be unusually "tight money" in the stock market, while legitimate business gets all of the accommodation it desires at moderate rates.

The banking men, and the trust companies of the present day, have learned, at an enormous cost, that there is a wide difference between prosperity and inflation. It is not easy to draw the line between these two conditions. A costly experience during the last thirty years has taught the younger men who control the money markets that economic laws must be enforced. Glistening schemes for money-making, which, twenty-five years ago, would have secured the aid of these men, are now instantly rejected, and are left to those who can catch the ears of the "widows and orphans."

While the bankers, in their annual meetings, declare that they have much to learn, they have learned enough to check, as they have checked during the last few months, the speculation in trust securities which, if they had encouraged it, would have precipitated a frightful panic. The money lenders are becoming the balance wheels of trade.

## TROUBLE FEARED IN SAMOA.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 26. Advice from Samoa under date of September 20, received here today, say quiet prevails there, but the feeling among the whites is that there is trouble ahead. It is added that Von Buelow, the former lieutenant in the German army, who organized the forces of Mataafa, has been going about the country interviewing the Mataafa chiefs. This is objected to by the British and Americans as likely to accentuate the hostile feeling. The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at Samoa has received cable instructions to remain at Apia.

## STEAMSHIP LINE FROM MANILA.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 25.—In a letter to W. H. Chapin, secretary of the Portland-Philippine Trading Association, H. R. Lewis, now in Manila, announces a new steamship line between Portland, Honolulu and Manila. Mr. Lewis does not say that the line is assured, but he gives assurance that indications for such an enterprise are good.

## Broker Pollitz Carries it Through.

Fifteen Thousand Shares Paced in San Francisco at Thirty-five Dollars Per Share.

By the Coptic yesterday afternoon E. C. Macfarlane, the stock broker who engineered what is known as the "Honokaa deal" for Ed. Pollitz of San Francisco, received word from that gentleman that he had succeeded in placing the stock in San Francisco and that the deal was therefore closed.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pollitz, through E. C. Macfarlane, secured options on 15,000 shares of the Honokaa stock held in this city at \$23.50 some weeks ago, with the condition that he should take it to San Francisco and place it on the market there at the opening figure. Although there were many here who said Mr. Pollitz had undertaken more than he could accomplish, and that the deal would simply fall through, it would appear that the San Francisco broker knew pretty well what he was about.

The "doubting Thomases" here predicted the failure of the deal from the fact that there had been a decline in sugar securities at the Coast and a consequent weakening of the market there, which it was thought would eventually shut out any new flotation scheme of any kind. The contrary has proven to be the case, however, and it speaks well for Mr. Pollitz' standing in San Francisco monetary circles that he has been able to float the Honokaa stock in the face of a falling market.

The successful ending of this latest of Mr. Pollitz' enterprises in Hawaiian sugar stocks means the introducing of nearly half a million of foreign capital into Honolulu at one stroke. What this will do in the present condition of the money and stock markets of the city may easily be imagined.

Mr. Pollitz writes that he has placed every share of the 15,000 on which he secured an option in the San Francisco market at \$35, as he agreed to do, and that the stock is held firm at that figure. He also stated that the fact of all the sugar lands of the company being held in fee simple was the great factor on which he had relied to place the stock.

Concerning the above the Chronicle of September 27 says:

"A new sugar stock is listed by the Honokaa Company, which has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, fully paid up. There are 100,000 shares at \$20 each.

"The stock has been selling in the

Islands of late at from \$24 to \$27, but some interests have been started to buy it up and the price is stiffening, although few brokers here seem to be interested in it."

"It is reported that an option was

taken in the Islands for 15,000 shares

at \$28.50 to be placed here at \$35. The

stock at present pays 35 cents a month

dividend.

"All the other sugar stocks have

been rather weaker of late and tend to

a price where they should pay 1 per

cent or better on the investment. Capital

in the Islands has been put into the

different sugar stocks so freely

that new companies are not taking so

well as they did some time ago, and

many of the companies that were

started lately are selling stock for a

good deal less than the amounts paid

in. One of the reasons for this is said

to be the labor agitation."

The local quotations on Honokaa

stock yesterday were 32 1/2 bid and 33 1/2

asked, with sales of 35 shares at 33 1/2.

SEVEN MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

but through the scaffolding that still

partially surrounds it.

There is scarcely a building of any

size or importance in the city that is

not decorated. There is bunting every

where. It waves in every street.

The picture of Dewey is ever present.

It is shown in house windows, dis-

played by shops and hangs from build-

ing fronts. Nothing half so good was

ever done before. It all marks a pa-

triotic epoch.

The naval parade will give Admiral

Dewey a slight rest, for today he was

fairly besieged. He received Generals

Miles and Merritt, Governor Roosevelt,

half a dozen rear admirals, a score of

naval commanders, half a dozen de-

putations and deputations, and either

bowed or shook hands with about 50,

000 enthusiastic Americans.

## POLYGAMISTS ROUNDED UP.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 25.—The dragnet caught five alleged Mormon polygamists today at Richfield, in this State. Charles M. Owen filed affidavits with the County Attorney charging President Joseph Horne, O. P., Borg, Paul Poulson, Hans Christensen and L. P. Christensen with unlawful cohabitation. Owen cites as witnesses the State Presidency and Ward Bishop in each case, together with members of the family and neighbors of those charged. The County Attorney will investigate the matter and in case he finds the charges supported by evidence will report the same to the District Attorney for action.

## NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—P. D. Ar-

mour of Chicago arrived here today on the Teutonic. Armour's health has im-

proved.

The Centennial has landed her

freight of horses and returns to Frisco

for another load, which she will drop

here and take aboard her first lot, going

straight from here to Manila.







## A NOVEL SCHEME

Proposition to Fill Waikiki  
Marshes With Sand.

## MR. VON HOLT'S PROPOSITION

Would Build a Dredger Inside the  
Reef and Fill Up Waikiki  
and Kakaako.

Over a year ago the writer was discussing with H. M. von Holt the proposition of filling in the Waikiki marshes, and was rather favoring the idea of using earth obtained from the foothills by means of a railroad as a medium. Mr. von Holt advanced rather a novel proposition. His idea was that the best mode of filling in that district was by means of a powerful dredger. In substance, he said at the time:

"I have given the matter a good deal of thought at odd times, knowing that some time or other the subject would have to be grappled with. I believe the best way to fill in these marshes would be to organize a stock company with capital enough to purchase a powerful dredger of the largest capacity and latest improvements, together with a mile or two of piping. This dredger should be taken to pieces in San Francisco and shipped here by sailing vessel. Upon arrival in Honolulu it could be carted out to Waikiki and put together inside the reef. When ready for operations contracts could be made with people owning the land to be filled in at so much per yard and when enough of these were obtained the dredger could be started to work pumping sand and coral on the required spots.

"I believe the work can be done by a dredger in a much shorter time, much more economically to the owners of the land and at a greater profit to the contractors, by dredging than by any other means," said Mr. von Holt. "Under my plan the owners of beach frontage would be only too glad to pay something to have the water made deeper in front of their premises, say four or five feet, in place of one, two or three, as it is now, and the dredging company would not only make profit for filling but for excavating.

"In addition to all this, after the work was entirely finished the dredger could be taken to pieces again and set up in deep water in the harbor and it would be worth fully what it cost to the Government. There is constant need for two or three dredgers in Honolulu harbor, anyhow."

In view of the fact that the Bishop Estate and other interests at Waikiki and elsewhere have the question of filling in these marsh lands under consideration at the present time, it is thought this suggestion of Mr. von Holt is worthy of more than passing notice.

## GIGANTIC WATERSPOUTS.

VICTORIA, Sept. 24.—Passengers who arrived by the Cottage City bring more news of the "anger of Ankok," as the Alaskans call the recent earthquakes. The schooner Crystal, anchored in the bay, turned turtle, and Kanak Island has now gone completely out of sight. The trees cannot be seen. At Ocean Grove there are great furrows in the earth about four feet wide. Some miners who have reached Juneau from the west of Yakutat tell of the finding of marks of a number of gigantic waterspouts, which bored great holes into the sand and carried the sand and earth inland, scattering it six inches deep over acres of ground. From every indication the force of the waterspouts and tidal waves must have been irresistible, and had the tidal waves swept the coast at high instead of low tide many villages would undoubtedly have been washed away.

## TO WORRY KITCHENER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—General Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, is back again in Khartoum, and is understood to be devising a great scheme for capturing the fugitive Khalifa. General Lord Kitchener sits by the telegraph wire, and nothing is allowed to get out of the country in the way of news which he does not approve, but information has reached England in private communications from British officers which indicate that affairs are not so well as General Lord Kitchener would like. The Khalifa has largely increased his following and has been able to suppress several small risings of chiefs personally hostile to him. He is certainly getting arms and ammunition via Abyssinia and the latter fact goes far to explain General Lord Kitchener's anxiety.

## HOSPITAL BURNED

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—St. Vincent's Hospital, built at a cost of over \$250,000, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning.

Many of the patients were removed with difficulty, and two who are missing are supposed to have perished. One is an insane man and the other a woman. The fire originated in the south wing on the fifth floor.

## KEARSARGE IS SPEEDY

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The new battleship Kearsarge had her trial trip today. She made an average of 16.845 knots an hour over the Cape Ann course which covers sixty-six nautical

miles. It is presumed that allowances for tide and other conditions will bring the average speed to seventeen knots. It is assumed that the Kearsarge will be accepted by the Government under her contract which calls for 16 knots over the course at 120 revolutions or less. There is no longer a premium for exceeding contract speed.

## DREYFUS IN RETIREMENT.

CARPENTRAS, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Captain Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valabroque, his brother-in-law. Although the arrival of Dreyfus was soon known no demonstration occurred. Mme. Dreyfus is expected here tonight.

While Dreyfus' health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

## AFRAID OF HAWAII

Cuba Fears the Islands  
and Philippines.The Prince of Wales Having a Gay  
Time in Scotland and His  
Princess Objects

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—El Diario de la Marina says: Hawaii and the Philippines will soon be able to supply the American market with sugar. Cuba, as an independent Government, would not be able to compete with the sugar of those islands on account of the preferential duty. If the Louisiana and California beet-growers succeed in having a duty placed on all imported sugar, which duty would naturally be higher on the Cuban than the American sugar islands, Cuba would be forced to ask annexation in order to be placed on an equal footing with these States. This will be one way to compel Cuba to ask for annexation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A cable to the World from London says: The domestic felicity of the Prince and Princess of Wales is now at the lowest possible ebb. The Princess is growing almost eccentrically self-absorbed and pious, while the Prince's determination to get the best he can out of life, according to his conception, is less and less disguised. The Prince has been giving a highly enjoyable visit to Sir Archibald Edmonstone's Scottish seat, Duntreath Castle. The party was almost wholly a family one, including Sir Archibald's fascinating sister, Mrs. George Keppel. The weather was cold and misty, but the Prince drove out in the woods every day in a pony phaeton with Mrs. Keppel, and upset his other engagements by staying a day longer than he had originally arranged.

In the meantime the Princess of Wales' return from Copenhagen is the subject of anxious speculation. The Queen expected her at Balmoral by this time, but the Princess has just sent back Princess Victoria to England without any indication of her own plans.

## OTIS AND THE CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from General Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that he shipped of 700 can be landed without serious interference with military operations. General Otis discussed at considerable length the subject of Chinese in the Philippine Islands and he dispatch was referred to the State Department, where it was made the subject of a conference between Acting Secretary Hill and the Chinese minister.

## WANT HUNTER RECALLED.

JOHNSONATE, Salvador, Sept. 25.—Many members of the American colony in Guatemala are incensed against Minister Hunter, whom they accuse of neglecting American interests and claims. A petition asking Secretary Hay to recall Minister Hunter already has 267 signatures of Americans attached to it, and the number is daily increasing. President Cerebra interfered in the matter, arousing much indignation among the Americans, who regard the interference as uncalled for on a subject which concerns only Americans citizens and their Government.

## REV S. A. DONAHOE

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for H. I.

Those Government land sales being so distasteful to a certain afternoon paper, the natural course to be pursued by it would be to refuse to advertise them or even their indefinite postponement.

## GEORGE W. SMITH

Gives His Views on Island  
Affairs.Portland Oregonian Has Pleasant  
Words for the Head of the Entertain-  
ment Committee.

George W. Smith, of the firm of Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu, H. I., arrived in Portland yesterday, with his son, Emmet J. Smith. Mr. Smith has brought his son to far-away Portland for the benefit of schools to be found here, and has selected Bishop Scott Academy in preference to schools of a similar grade elsewhere on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith was president of the committee in Honolulu that gave the troops of the first Philippine expedition, including the Second Oregon, the most reception ever tendered soldiers of a foreign nation, and seldom equaled by the patriotic efforts of a people in receiving their own soldier boys.

What this means is best understood by the members of the Second Oregon, who were made special objects of attention in beautiful Honolulu. There cannot be found a man of the regiment who will say a word against Hawaii or any of her people. The boys of the Second Oregon left the Paradise of the Pacific with an affection for everything in Honolulu that was not weakened by a year in the tropics. That was one of the brightest spots of their term of enlistment, and, coming after a dreary week on transports, when the comforts of home were first missed, and in their stead were the exaggerated conditions of moving troops across the ocean, Honolulu's hospitality was a God-send. While the city did not, officially, bestow upon the Second Oregon favors greater than to other commands, the citizens individually showed their kindly interest in the boys from the Webfoot State to such an extent that it was generally commented upon.

Mr. Smith, being one of the most prominent business men of Hawaii, is in a position to give excellent information on the effects of annexation to the islands. He states positively that there has been a marked improvement in business since the stability insured by the American flag has made itself felt. Capital in larger quantities than ever before has come in and is finding permanent investment. Two new sugar plantations are being started on Maui Island, one on Oahu and a very large one on Hawaii. Honolulu capital has acquired control of the great Spreckelsville plantation, which was the property of the Spreckels family. Mr. Smith states that there is yet a little handicap by the knowledge that the form of government for the islands is yet to be established, but the security resulting from American control, with its absence of intermittent revolutions and uprisings, is of the greatest importance.

Of the Gallatin labor cases, which Mr. Spreckels' paper in San Francisco found so much akin to slavery, Mr. Smith says the affair is not now deserving of more than passing notice. There are no slavery laws in Hawaii, and the labor contract penal law, under which these thirty men were prosecuted, and which was, moreover, a product of the old regime, is now in practice annulled. These thirty Gallatin laborers were of a lot numbering 300 imported for some of the plantations. Money was advanced to them, like it is to sailors entering into a contract for a voyage. These thirty found where they could get higher wages in Hawaii and broke their contract without attempting to recompense their employers for the \$5,000 disbursed in getting them to the islands. They were confined under the law, for a short time, when their own employers said let them go, as they would rather do so than bother with them. This precedent is recognized as destroying the effect of the penal law, and no one now appeals to it. The condition of the Gallatians, says Mr. Smith, approached vicars, very near that of sailors in America. Mr. Smith is intensely patriotic, although he has been residing outside the land of his birth twenty years. "They tell me that the United States cannot govern all these islands," he said. "I say the United States cannot govern anything. There positive convictions are based upon long study of the new dependencies of the nation itself from a distance. That Mr. Smith is not simply furthering his immediate personal ends in advocating expansion is evident from the fact that he favors holding the Philippines as ardently as he does holding the Hawaiian Islands.

—Portland Oregonian.

## COURT NOTES.

Judge Perry has signed the decree in the case of the Makoe Sugar Company vs. Tuck Chew ordering that the defendant deliver up his counterpart of the lease of July 1, 1894, for modification in accordance with the plaintiff's counterpart of said lease as modified on September 11, 1894, and that said defendant execute said lease as modified. Notice of appeal from the above decree has also been filed by the defendant and the appeal allowed by Judge Perry.

The annual account of Frances E. Hobron, trustee of the estate of Thomas H. Hobron, deceased, has been filed with the probate branch of the Circuit Court. The trustee charges herself with \$23,544.06, and asks to be allowed her disbursements amounting to \$32,669.78, leaving a balance in her hands of \$14,747.78.

Service of summons has been returned in the suit of Sophia Hunter

Kahaloaahu vs. Manuel Silveira Pereira and S. Kobayashi. Plaintiff sues to recover her dower rights in certain property on and near Liliha street in this city.

## ASTOR GOES A-WOOLING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—William Waldorf Astor, the younger, second child of the expatriated American millionaire, has been paying his addresses to Lady Isabel Innes Ker, third sister of the young Duke of Roxburgh, and the gossips expect an early announcement of betrothal between them.

## FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—William Bonney, who accompanied Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, in 1877, in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and who subsequently received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society at the hands of the Prince of Wales, is dead.

## ALLOWED TO LAND

Temporary Modification  
of the Otis Order.Administration Desires to Main-  
tain Friendly Relations With  
Chinese Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Chinese will be allowed to land in the Philippine Islands temporarily, pending the adoption of a definite policy by the Government. This was decided at last Cabinet meeting after a long discussion, in which the views of members of the Cabinet who were present were freely expressed.

The matter was brought up by the Chinese Minister's recent protest, and by information that a shipload of 600 Chinamen had been stopped by General Otis. After the meeting a cablegram was sent to General Otis authorizing him to admit these Chinamen temporarily, with the understanding that if it was finally decided to exclude all Chinamen, they should be sent back to China.

The discussion showed that there is much difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the best policy concerning Chinese immigration to the Philippines. Some take the ground that if the Philippines are to be retained as American territory the Chinese are not wanted there any more than they are in the United States, and that if admitted they will soon overrun the archipelago.

President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Secretary Root, however, do not want to run counter to the wishes of China at this time, appreciating the desirability of being on good terms with the Chinese government. It is asserted by the Chinese government that the presence of Chinamen in the Philippines at this time is an advantage to the Americans and some members of the Administration are inclined to take this view.

While the President and Cabinet will eventually decide upon a definite policy for the islands under military government, Congress must determine whether the Chinese shall be allowed to freely enter the archipelago.

## A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony y Speaks For Itself.

When you stop too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action. The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it. Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The while I found relief eventually by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## MORTUARY REPORT

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending Sept. 30, 1899, was 79, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	15	From 30 to 40	11
From 1 to 5	4	From 40 to 50	11
From 5 to 10	2	From 50 to 60	5
From 10 to 20	6	From 60 to 70	4
From 20 to 30	13	Over 70	4
Total	55		24
Unattended			0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Sept. 1894	112	Sept. 1898	59
Sept. 1895	41	Sept. 1899	79
Sept. 1897	53		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS.
Accident	2
Anemia	1
Bright's Disease	2
Bruises	4
Peri-heria	1
Consumption	10
Cancer	1
Convulsions	2
Diarrhea	1
Dysentery	1
Heart	1
Hemiplegia	1
Infantile	1
Intestinal	1
Measles	1
Old Age	1
Pneumonia	7
Pertussis	1
Rabies	1
Premature Birth	1
Scald	1
Tumor	1
Unattended	0
Unattended	0

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out- side
Deaths	15	17	11	19	19	0
Non-Residents						0

Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 for Month

Deaths	27.18
Population	58,611
Deaths	24.9
Population	18,262

C. B. REYNOLDS,  
Agent Board of Health.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only The Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!  
OR NEARLY SO.OIL!  
OIL!  
OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the same "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 cents a bottle.

Will Not Gum Your Machine.

## L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.  
Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
The English Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
OF BOSTON.  
The Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Each box contains 41 pills. To be taken 4 or 5 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Limited, London, England.

RUBBER  
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Nothing  
So Bracing  
—AS—  
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. It is a most effective remedy for the most stubborn coughs, and gives strength to the voice.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Balm of Aniseed is a most effective remedy for the most stubborn coughs, and gives strength to the voice. I have used it for many years, and it has never failed me. It is a most effective remedy for the most stubborn coughs, and gives strength to the voice."

Loosen the Phlegm IMMEDIATELY. EIGHT COUGHS QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Trade Mark" on each wrapper. "On the Government Seal."

Refuse Imitations. Established 1894.

QUARTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THESE STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TRADE-MARK COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Finest Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.



## JULIA DENT GRANT

Is Married to the Prince  
Cantacuzene.

Imposing Church Ceremonies at  
Newport and the Most Fashion-  
able Reception Held There.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—At seven today the American ceremony, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, following the Russian service last evening, made Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and grand-daughter of President Grant, the wife of Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speranski. It was the closing and crowning social event of the Newport season, and one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever chronicled in the social annals of this city.

The reasons for this second marriage ceremony have already been well explained. The ceremony today was celebrated in that unpretentious edifice, All Saints' Church, and the ritual was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which, if brief, is decidedly impressive. There were two clergymen and a Bishop in the chancel, some beautiful music and all that goes to make up a lovely wedding, and above all, the glorious sunshine that all brides wish for.

The assembly of invited guests, notable for social and military distinctions, made the ceremony one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Newport. The family and social connections of the bride gave the wedding a military as well as a diplomatic character, and the little church in which it took place was bright with blue and gold, the bridegroom's uniform easily outshining those of the House Guard. Right Rev. C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevins of the American Church in Rome, officiated, but in accordance with the laws of the State of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Porter of the Emanuel Church of this city read that portion of the service which legally united the distinguished pair.

A reception followed the wedding ceremony at the Palmer residence and late this afternoon the Prince and Princess left for New York and St. Petersburg.

The reception at the Potter Palmer residence was one of the largest ever held in Newport. The bride, clothed in white, received under an immense floral arch, with Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer standing on the right, while seated near was Mrs. U. S. Grant.

## Ordered to Molokai

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Commissioner of Immigration at this port has received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury directing him to deport to Molokai, the Hawaiian isle settlement, Mrs. L. M. Todd, who has been an inmate of the Penitentiary for some time.

This is the first notice of its kind ever issued from Washington, and its effect is regarded by the local health authorities as far-reaching, since it may be the beginning of a movement to transfer all the lepers in the city's lazaretto to Molokai, now a Government settlement.

When told of her fate, Mrs. Todd became hysterical and vowed that they would never take her to Molokai. So Mrs. Todd was given a respite pending further communication with the Treasury Department.

## The Yacht Norna

The troubles of the yacht Norna and her master, N. J. Weaver, seem to be in process of settlement. The Commander left on the City of Peking with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wallace, for San Francisco. It is understood that a bond has been given in the Commodore's behalf by which he will be allowed a certain time in which to liquidate the indebtedness claimed under the Percival bottomry bond on the schooner.

## September Stock Sales.

During the month of September 10,959 shares of Olan stock were sold at from 30 to 45 cents; 5,348 McBryde at \$2.75 to \$4.25; 4,044 Kibet at \$2.75 to \$3.00; 1,935 Honomaa at \$1.00 to \$1.25; 1,577 Ockala at \$2.00 to \$2.25; 1,135 Ewa at \$2.50 to \$3.00 and 565 Waiwala at \$1.00 to \$1.25.

## NO MORE FREE STORES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An order of the War Department directs that hereafter there shall be no more gratuitous distribution of subsistence stores to persons in Alaska. Officers in some instances have exceeded the regulations in this matter.

## JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post  
Office up to Sep 30, 1899.

## GENTLEMEN.

Allen, G L  
Austin, C (3)  
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V.  
Andrews, R  
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Corison, Mr G  
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Evans, Mr W  
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Edmonds, Mr H  
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Fildgrove, Esq W  
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Hedger, Mr G  
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Jones, Mr  
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Jay, Mr W F  
Jensen, Esq F  
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Miller, Esq W  
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De Leon, W  
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Poole, Esq C W  
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Roberts, Mr J

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Robertson, Esq E  
J  
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Selkars, Mr O  
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Scott, Mr  
Sponner, Mr  
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Zablan, Mr J K

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Southwell, Esq C  
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Wadfield, Mr  
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A  
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Welch, Mr M  
Webb, Mr S H  
Wallace, J  
Walter, Esq H  
Waide, Mr F  
Young, R

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(2)  
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Barnard, Mrs J  
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Bush, Mrs F A  
Bella, Mrs A  
Carragher, Mrs E  
(5)  
Carbone, Miss M  
Cramer, Mrs A  
Cooke, Mrs F A  
Clarke, Mrs Y A  
Cummings, Mrs R  
Chaisers, Miss M  
Cummings, Miss F  
Crary, Mrs  
Cummings, Miss H  
Cook, Mrs C F (2)  
Dyer, Mrs W J  
Doane, Mrs H W  
Emma, Miss L  
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B (3)  
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Voe, Mrs  
Viant, Mrs  
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Wintley, Miss  
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## LADIES.

Abbey, Mrs F  
Allen, Mrs H  
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(5)  
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Baldwin, Mrs O  
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Boyd, Mrs R N (2)  
Balding, Mrs W T  
Barnard, Mrs J  
Bechart, A  
Bush, Mrs F A  
Bella, Mrs A  
Carragher, Mrs E  
(5)  
Carbone, Miss M  
Cramer, Mrs A  
Cooke, Mrs F A  
Clarke, Mrs Y A  
Cummings, Mrs R  
Chaisers, Miss M  
Cummings, Miss F  
Crary, Mrs  
Cummings, Miss H  
Cook, Mrs C F (2)  
Dyer, Mrs W J  
Doane, Mrs H W  
Emma, Miss L  
Farrell, Miss M (3)  
Forsythe, Miss N  
B (3)  
Gull, Miss M S  
Gull, Mrs A (5)  
Gasper, Miss B  
Goetzke, Mrs W  
Horn, Mrs H  
Harden, Mrs E  
Hayes, Mrs J T C  
Hoonan, Mrs H G  
Holmes, Mrs M  
Higgins, Mrs  
Hayne, Miss  
Johns, Mrs W A  
Jones, Mrs C  
Krusen, Miss  
Keave, Mrs R  
Kraft, Mrs W R  
Lowell, Mrs K (2)  
La Vitroire, Mrs  
K  
Lorne, Mrs M  
McLean, Mrs J  
Miller, Mrs M  
Mutch, Mrs N  
Mullins, Miss M  
Muller, Mrs G  
Minahan, Miss K  
Miner, Mrs G D  
McLean, Mrs M  
McDonald, Miss A  
Nettall, Mrs R  
Neal, Miss H  
Peterson, Mrs E V  
Potts, Miss E (3)  
Fugate, Miss G  
Fennel, Miss  
Fennel, Mrs  
Richards, Mrs J  
Richards, Mrs J  
Richard, Mrs W  
Richard, Mrs W  
Richley, Mrs A  
Rosa, Mrs H  
Reedy, Mrs B  
Reed, Mrs J  
St White, Mrs C  
Smith, Miss M  
Simpson, Mrs F E  
Sutton, Miss  
Sheeley, Miss R  
Stillman, Mrs O  
Scriven, Mrs J  
Towns, Miss C  
Toms, Mrs J  
Thompson, A H  
Tarbell, Mrs I F  
Truett, Miss B  
Voe, Mrs  
Viant, Mrs  
Vincent, Mrs E A  
Wintley, Miss  
Williams, Mrs T  
Wilder, Mrs S B  
Williams, Miss L  
Wright, Mrs D  
Washburn, Mrs D  
West, Mrs G  
Warren, Mrs C D

Abbey, Mrs F  
Allen, Mrs H  
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Viant, Mrs  
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Williams, Miss L  
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Wintley, Miss  
Williams, Mrs T  
Wilder, Mrs S B  
Williams, Miss L  
Wright, Mrs D  
Washburn, Mrs D  
West, Mrs G  
Warren, Mrs C D

PURE  
AND  
SWEET

and free from every blemish  
is the skin, scalp, and hair  
of infants, cleansed, purified,  
and beautified by

Cuticura  
SOAP

The most effective  
skin purifying and  
beautifying soap in  
the world, as well as  
purest and sweetest  
for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples,  
blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin,  
and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes  
and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely  
pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates  
of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newman & Sons, 1 King Edward-st., Lon-  
don. For sale in the U.S.A. by J. C. Rose, Boston, U.S.A. Send for our "Treat-  
ment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent  
mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS!  
MOTHERS!

To know that a worst bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTI-  
CURA, the greatest skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burn-  
ing, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is  
to fail in your duty. This treatment is so simple and so easy for parent as well as grateful re-  
sult and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and guaranteed.

## California Fertilizer Works&lt;/



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 3.  
Bktn. Burela, Schou, from Tacoma, Sept. 11: 3,500,000 feet lumber, 44,000 shingles, to Oahu B. & L. Co.  
Am. schr. Endeavor, J. McAllister, from Port Townsend, Sept. 9: 114,233 feet lumber, 129,750 shingles, 24 piles, 105 poles, to Wilbur & Co.

Wednesday, October 4.  
Smr. Waiakale, Greene, from Kapa, Oct. 3: 5 bags sundries.  
Smr. Kiloana, Thompson, from Waima, Oct. 3: 400 bags rice, 4 bags sundries.  
Smr. Nihau, Gregory, 13 hrs. from Eleele.  
Smr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

U. S. tugboat Inoué, Pond, cruise.  
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, 12 days from San Francisco: 200 tons mds to T. H. Davies & Co.

Thursday, October 5.  
Smr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports: 274 bags rice, 1 horse and buggy, 63 bags sundries.  
Smr. James Makoe, Tullett, from Kapa.  
Smr. Coptic, Rinder, 6 days from San Francisco: pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
U. S. T. S. Centennial, Gages, from San Francisco, with horses for Manila.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 3.  
U. S. transport Astor, Trask, Manila.  
Smr. Australia, Houdette, San Francisco.  
Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.  
Smr. Mikahala, Pederson, Makaweli.  
Smr. Maui, Macdonald, Kahului.  
Smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Newill.

Am. sh. Charmer, Davis, the Sound in ballast.  
Smr. James Makoe, Tullett, Kapa.  
Wednesday, Oct. 4.  
Smr. Noeau, Wyman, Koloa.  
U. S. transport Sherman, Grant, Manila.

Schr. Waiakale, Nelson, Hanalei.  
Schr. Luka, Kalua, Maui.  
Thursday, October 5.  
Smr. Lehua, Bennett, Kona and Kau.  
Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.  
U. S. T. S. Rialto, Harding, Manila, via Guam.  
Smr. Kiloana, Thompson, Lahaina.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 23, ah. Reaper, from Kahului. Sailed, Sept. 24, big W. G. Irwin, for Honolulu.  
GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Sept. 22, schr. Mary E. Russ, from Honolulu.  
YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Sept. 20, smr. Doric, from Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 24, schr. Alice Cooke, from Honolulu; Aug. 25, ship Dashing wave, from Honolulu.

ASORIA—Arrived, Sept. 25, smr. Lennox, from Honolulu.  
PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Sept. 26, schr. Alice Cooke, from Honolulu.  
AUCKLAND—Arrived, Sept. 26, smr. Alameda, from Honolulu.  
YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Sept. 28, smr. Gaelic, for San Francisco, via Honolulu; 27, Jap. smr. America Maru, for San Francisco.  
SYDNEY—Sept. 28, Br. smr. Moana, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 26, bk. S. C. Allen, from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 25, bk. Edward May, for Honolulu.  
NANAIMO—Sailed, Sept. 26, bk. Thebald, for Honolulu.

## ISLAND PORTS.

The 4-masted schooner Honolulu, Captain Olsen, arrived at Honolulu on Monday. She left San Francisco on the 14th with a cargo of general merchandise.  
The brig Consuelo arrived at Mahukona on Monday with a general cargo from San Francisco.

HILO—Sailed, Oct. 3, Falls of Clyde, Mateo, for San Francisco: 500 tons sugar, 25 tons misc. freight, 125 tons ballast. Passengers—Ira D. Hutchinson and wife, Mrs. G. A. Turner and daughter, Messrs. A. E. Sutton, C. E. Gordon, Alex. M. Moore, H. R. Wilbur, H. G. Clark. Vessels Due—Roderick Dhu and Emma Gladina.

KAHULUI—In port, Oct. 3, Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, mds. arrived Sept. 23; discharging; Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, lumber, arrived Sept. 25; to Alexander & Baldwin; Am. brg. Larline, MacLeod, mds., arrived Oct. 1.

## CHARTERS.

The barkentine Ruth returns to Kahului.  
The Alice Cooke loads lumber on the Sound for Honolulu; Defender, lumber at Port Blakely for the Hawaiian Islands; Ethel Zane, lumber at Port Gamble for Honolulu; James Hovey, coal at Tacoma for Honolulu, \$3.85; Robert Lewers, lumber at Port Gamble for Honolulu.

## BORN.

BALOW—At Hamakua, Maui, on October 4, 1899, to the wife of H. A. Baldwin, a son.

## MARRIED.

TOWSE—At the home of the bride, 2415 Ferguson street, Cheyenne, Wyo., September 27, 1899, Edward Towse and Katherine Marie Bon, Rev. Father Same performing the ceremony.

## DIED.

JOHNSON—In this city, October 4, 1899, Phoebe, the beloved wife of Sam Johnson and daughter of Capt. J. H. Harrison, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Owing to a failure of the rodder to work properly on the schooner Waiakale on her departure for Kanai yesterday, that vessel ran into the bark Antiope in the stream. The difficulty was soon adjusted and the Waiakale finally sailed away in good shape for Hanalei.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Hilo and way ports, per smr. Kinan, Oct. 5.—B. F. Dillingham, M. P. Robinson, A. J. Campbell, D. A. Nichols, Samuel Barker, Dr. G. G. Smith, E. S. Goar and wife, J. C. Raas, Miss L. Blom, J. B. German, G. V. Buckley, T. S. Southwick, G. V. Jackson, W. Nicolls, W. Fuller, C. Carter, T. Schneider, W. G. Solter, A. D. Harrison, C. Lennox, Rev. Uvalde Chisolm, Rev. E. J. H. Van Derlin, Rev. C. A. Austin, and 48 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per smr. Coptic, Oct. 5.—For Honolulu—Miss Folger, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Miss Cordelia Hyde, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie child and nurse, Geo. H. Robertson, Miss A. E. Walker, A. B. Wood, Mrs. A. B. Wood and child, For Yokohama—Rev. J. C. Ambler, Mrs. J. C. Ambler and 2 children, G. W. Bramhall, Mrs. G. W. Bramhall and child, Mrs. M. H. Buford, Rev. J. J. Chapman, Rev. A. W. Cooke, Miss Agnes Cooley, Rev. P. A. Davey, Miss C. B. Goodrich, Mrs. A. B. Hoff, Miss Helen Hyde, Miss Josephine Hyde, Miss L. Mead, Mark Meyers, Miss C. J. Neely, Miss G. C. Paulson, Mrs. Schen, Miss Shiba-yana, Rev. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss A. T. Wall, Rev. J. A. Welbourn, Gen. Frank Wolf, For Kobe—Miss Ella Gaidner, Rev. J. C. Worley, Miss M. Nivling, Mrs. J. C. Worley, For Nagasaki—S. O. Friede, J. H. Means, For Shanghai—Rev. E. L. Ansell, Miss H. L. Barchet, Miss Meta Berlet, Dr. T. L. Brander, J. W. Crofoot, Mrs. J. W. Crofoot, Mrs. K. B. Cunningham, Miss E. Cunningham, W. A. Estes, Mrs. W. A. Estes, V. de Grosse, Miss Helen Holt, Rev. V. Kelly, Rev. C. F. MacRae, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Miss N. Nelson, W. S. Sweet, Mrs. W. S. Sweet, Miss Carey Sweet, Mrs. A. Tyler, E. A. Taylor, Miss C. Warnock, For Hongkong—John Anderson, S. Antoldi, Max Berol, Mrs. Max Berol, William Berol, Mrs. F. Bowen, Miss L. H. Booker, Miss Louise Brink, L. Dahl, Miss A. L. Derrick, Dr. W. H. Dobson, Mrs. W. H. Dobson, Miss L. N. Duryee, Mrs. W. W. Foot and maid, Miss Bertha Foot, Miss Edna Foot, Mrs. C. M. Graves, Mrs. E. L. McDuffy, R. J. Mulken, Miss M. J. Morrow and 2 children, A. Paulsen, Dr. Annie K. Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Mrs. Capt. H. E. Stafford, Mrs. S. J. Taylor, H. B. Taylor, A. H. Trotter, Mrs. A. H. Trotter.

## Departed.

For San Francisco, per smr. Australia, Oct. 3.—A. W. Anderson, S. C. Allen and wife, C. F. Bradshaw, J. B. Barthrop, P. N. Berenger, Mrs. C. E. Camp, F. J. Cross, C. W. Dickey and wife, Colonel and Mrs. George de la Vergne and maid, Mrs. Hendricks, F. Hustace, wife and child, T. W. Hobron, W. G. Hyman, Capt. C. W. Hay, Mrs. G. F. Kimball and daughter, Miss Kaufman, L. K. Kentwell, Miss L. Leslie, Miss E. Lynwood, G. A. Loring, Miss B. A. Meyer, Mrs. W. G. Morris, Mrs. P. Peck and the Misses Peck (3), H. C. Peck, Sam Peck, Miss H. S. Smith, F. A. Smith, Captain Taylor, C. D. Vincent, Miss K. Ward.

For Kahului and way ports, per smr. Maui, Oct. 3.—H. Strenbeck, W. A. Bailey, Mrs. J. Shaw, Miss L. Hugsey, A. A. Wilder, C. Hedenman, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Dr. Winslow, H. G. Boswell, Miss L. A. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw, Mr. Slattery, Hans-Misses Kaleo (2), W. A. McKay, Lahaina—Miss Paulani, C. A. Buchanan and daughter, Miss Scrimger, A. P. Boller, Jr., Dr. Dinegar, F. Stern.

For Kona and Kau, per smr. Mauna Loa, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Geo. Weight and child, Mrs. Hayselden, Dr. L. S. Thompson, E. M. Brown, Ed. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. K. Clark, N. M. Griswold, J. C. Evans, Kahului, D. Waiakale and wife, W. C. Greig, E. O. White, W. O. Smith and wife, A. G. Stoddard, Mrs. T. C. Willis, Miss Willis, Geo. Dawson, wife and child, and J. K. Farley and wife.

For Makaweli, per smr. Mikahala, Oct. 3.—Judge Peterson, wife and servant, Dr. Sandow, F. A. Victor, W. Tung, C. Alwal, Pak On, Mrs. S. N. Norrie.

For Nawiliwili, per smr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 3.—L. E. Pinkham, S. H. Connock, Mrs. E. Broadbent, Mrs. V. Jackson, S. K. Kaeo, E. A. Moss, C. Christian, Miss Batchelor, M. F. Prosser, Mrs. R. Fountain, Mrs. E. Benito, G. N. Wilcox, P. Lienere, J. Smith, S. Sing, H. Chong, H. Kapu.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	Due in September.	From.
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk.	Sept. 25	S. F. Transit
Am. schr. Mary Dodge	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. brg. Larline	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Colusa	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Emma Gladina	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Colusa	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Emma Gladina	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Colusa	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin
Am. bk. Emma Gladina	Sept. 25	S. F. W. G. Irwin

Due in October.  
Conny Merloeth, Br. bk. Liverpool  
Mary Winkelman, Am. bk. Newcastle  
John A. Briggs, Am. sh. Newcastle  
Due in November.  
Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle, Eng.  
Onaway, Am. bk. Newcastle  
Hollywood, Br. bk. Newcastle  
Nuanu, Haw. bk. Newcastle  
Due in December.  
Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh. Dec.  
Conway Castle, Br. bk. Liverpool  
Powellson, Br. sh. Liverpool

## MEMORANDA.

Steamer Upolu has begun a new timetable between Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Kona. She will leave Honolulu on October 6, 17, 27; November 7, 17 and 28, and will arrive October 14, 25; November 4, 18 and 25.  
Steamer Kinan arrived at 12:30 p. m. yesterday from Lahaina and Hilo, breaking all records for speed between here and Lahaina. The Kinan left Lahaina at 7 a. m. yesterday and got to the dock here in just five hours and a half, which is about ten minutes quicker than any island steamer has ever done before.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Nihau sails for Eleele today.  
The transports Tacoma and Grant sail for Manila today.  
The Richards' street dredger was hard at work hauling out coral.  
The yacht Norma is being overhauled for the Molokai-Honolulu trade.  
The United States hospital ship Relief sailed last evening for the Philippines via Guam.

The United States transport Centennial, with horses for Manila from San Francisco, anchored in the stream late yesterday afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The German ship Theodor, 179 days out from London to San Francisco, has been refueled at 10 per cent.

The America Maru and Gaelic sailed from Yokohama September 27 for San Francisco. The Gaelic will stop at Honolulu, but the America Maru will go direct, coming via Honolulu on her return trip.

The schooner Robert Lewers won the race to Port Townsend with the Alice Cooke. The Robert Lewers was already at Port Blakely when the Alice Cooke arrived on September 24 at Port Townsend.

The steamer Australia, for San Francisco, yesterday, carried 3,750 bags of sugar, 1,000 hides, 200 bags of rice, 4,000 bunches of bananas, and the usual lot of empty kegs. There was an average passenger list.

The bark Edward May was cleared September 27 from San Francisco for Honolulu with the following assorted merchandise as its cargo: 13,199 railroad ties, 15,000 ft. lumber, 280 bales hay, 58 bbls cement, 379 pcs pipe, 19 cs hardware.

The steamer Iwaland has now been laid up owing to trouble in securing dock room in the harbor for the quick dispatch of island freight. More of the island steamers will be laid up unless better facilities are given for discharging cargo promptly.

Admiral Dewey desires the privilege of allowing the Chinese members of his crew to land and participate in the shore festivities attending the arrival of the Admiral, but under the Chinese Exclusion Act he is prohibited from doing so, notwithstanding that numerous decisions have been rendered in the courts that a Chinese seaman does not come under the provisions of the act.

The Coptic will sail today for the Orient with one of the largest passenger lists and cargoes she ever took out of this port. Among the passengers are a party of missionaries en route from San Francisco for China and many Chinese, who go home to see the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of Quong Sui. The limit of the freight capacity of the Coptic has at last been reached. The Coptic docked at Pacific Mail wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reporting her usual good weather and 6-day run from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The bark Roderick Dhu, Captain Johnson, will sail for Hilo Sunday with the largest cargo she has ever taken on in her forty-five years of life. She has been fitted up with a cold-storage room and is the only sailing vessel on the Coast with such a convenience. In it she will take to the islanders sixty tons of oysters, beer, fish, meat and fruit. Her cargo in part consists of 900 tons of railroad iron and 85 head of live stock. Captain Dowdell of the transport Zealandia has gone to St. Helena for his health. He will return to take his steamer out on October 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—There will be a clearing out of transports today. The Rio de Janeiro and Sikh will leave for Portland to take on a regiment of soldiers and the Centennial will get away for Honolulu during the evening with a cargo of horses. As to the other transports, the Sheridan and Glenogle will sail next Friday for Manila, the Charles Nelson is at the Government wharf getting ready, the Valencia, which arrived Sunday, is docked at Folson street wharf No. 2, the Leelanaw, which went ashore near Halfmoon Bay, is to go on the California drydock at the foot of Spear street and the Hancock will not be ready for two weeks. The drydocks are so rushed with work that she cannot get on Hunters Point for a week to come. The big British tramp Westminster is due here from Sydney, N. S. W., any day now and as soon as she gets in she will be turned into a cattle transport. If the boiler-makers' strike is not over by the time she gets here there may be some trouble in getting her ready for her long voyage to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A leak in the iron side of the new American ship Arthur Sewall through the dropping of a rivet is causing the owners some concern, though the ship has never been in any danger from it. Yesterday morning, a diver was sent down to find it and stop it up. According to the mate of the Sewall, who was reluctant to admit that a diver had been employed for that purpose, the hole is not big enough to admit a quart of water during a voyage. The Arthur Sewall is a beautiful vessel and the largest ship that ever entered this port. Among her improved appliances are stationary upper topmasts according to the pattern invented by her master, Captain Murphy. These require no reefs, halyards, lines, blocks or shears. On a ship like the Sewall they mean a saving. It is said, or \$1,000 a year in wear and tear.

## SHIPPING TODAY.

For Hilo, touching at Kona, Kahului, Lahaina, Maui Bay, Kihohi, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe—Smr. Kinan, Freeman, leaves Wilbur's wharf at 1 p. m.

For Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Kona ports—Smr. Upolu, Henningsen, leaves Brewer's wharf at 10 a. m.

For Honolulu, the Y. K. Kamae, Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, connecting with steamer for all Oriental ports—O. & O. smr. Coptic, Rinder, sails from Pacific Mail wharf. Special Notice—Mail for Manila, also military and naval forces at Philippine Islands, per steamer Grant today. From Yokohama—Smr. Gaelic due, 2112.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, October 2, 1899.  
Notice is hereby given that E. R. STACKABLE, ESQ., has this day been appointed Collector General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice Richard Ivers, Esq., resigned. (Signed) HENRY K. COOPER, Minister of Finance and Internal Affairs. 2112-31

## TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Board of Health up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 4, 1899, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Makakahi, with Beef Cattle, for the period of six months ending March 31, 1900, under following conditions, namely:

1. The contractor to supply Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 550 lbs. when dressed.
2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, averaging from 70 to 90 heads per month, more or less.
3. Cattle dying within twenty-four hours after delivery from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.
4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for any reason to be paid for at twenty-five per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.  
Hides, tallow, and offal to be the property of the Board.  
The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.  
By order of the Board of Health.  
CHAS. WILCOX, Secretary. Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1899. 2112-31

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, September 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lot of 1/4 acre at Punalua, Ewa, Oahu, being a portion of the old Punalua fish pond, lying mauka of the line of O. R. & L. Co.'s track.  
Upset price, \$200.  
Terms, Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.  
For plan and further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.  
Per order of Commissioners Public Lands.  
E. S. BOYD, Secretary. August 21, 1899. 2112-31

The above sale is hereby indefinitely postponed.  
By order of Commissioners of Public Lands.  
E. S. BOYD, Secretary. Oct. 2, 1899. 2112-31

## GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Whereas, by an order made by Hon. A. Perry, Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on the 18th day of September, 1899, the undersigned guardian of the estate of Edward V. Dickson, Thomas Everett, and Lucy Kawakiohi, minor children of George M. Richardson, late of Walluku, Maui, was licensed to sell at public auction the real estate hereinafter described.  
Notice is hereby given that the said real estate will be offered for sale at public auction at the salerooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property to be sold consists of that parcel of land situated at said Walluku, occupied by said George M. Richardson, during his lifetime, as a family residence, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the south corner adjoining the main road from Walluku to Waikapu, and running:  
N. 33 1/2° E. 6.45 chains along land herebefore belonging to the Waikapu Plantation; thence:  
N. 24 1/2° W. 1.57 chains along Langford's land; thence:  
S. 87° W. 3.38 chains along Langford's land; thence:  
S. 1° W. 6.24 chains along said main road to point of beginning, and containing an area of 1.55 acres; and being the same premises described in deed from W. C. Parke, assignee of the estate of Albert Barnes, a bankrupt, to said George M. Richardson, dated March 17, 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu, in Liber 103, Pages 236 and 237.  
Terms cash; deed at expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the court.  
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Guardian. Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1899. 2110-31

## PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED themselves to plant cane for the Hutchinson Sugar Co., at Kau, Island of Hawaii, for ten (10) years, commencing from this 23th day of September, 1899, under the name of "Wong & Co."

AH CHONG, Manager.  
CHU TAI, Bookkeeper.  
WONG KEE, Auditor.  
TUCK SUNG, Member.  
LEE HOP, Member.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marie J. Sanders, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.  
The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 a. m., at chambers in the Courtroom, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.  
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk. Honolulu, H. I., October 3, 1899. 2112-31

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John P. Parker, late of Waima, Hawaii, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, having been filed, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors, it is ordered that Monday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at chambers in the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.  
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1899. 2112-31

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. C. Straw, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Ed. A. Williams, a creditor of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to J. S. Walker, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.  
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1899. 2112-31

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Ann Caroline Dickenson, late of Lahaina, Maui, Deceased Intestate.

Before Judge J. W. Kalua.  
Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.  
On reading and filing the petition of L. M. Baldwin, of Walluku, Maui, alleging that M. A. C. Dickenson, of Lahaina, Maui, died intestate at Lahaina, Maui, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1899; leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Henry Dickenson.  
It is ordered that Thursday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Walluku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.  
By the Court: JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk of Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1899. 2109-31

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of A. K. Silva, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

On reading and filing the petition of J. P. Mendonca, Administrator, praying for an order of sale of all deceased's undivided interests in certain real estate situated at Auwalolimu, Honolulu, Oahu; Kapaemahu, Wailuku, Oahu; Hokea, Ewa, Oahu; and Palikau, Wailuku, Oahu; and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.  
It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said decedent and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this court on Monday, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of this court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.  
Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 18, 1899.  
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 2109-31

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of August, A. D. 1890, made by J. Henry S. Martin of Wailuku, Kau, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, to Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 135, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, trustees as aforesaid, said assignment being recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 135, page 339, I, SARAH E. WILLIAMS, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.  
Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in said mortgage contained will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on Monday, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property contained in said mortgage is described as follows:  
1. That certain piece or parcel of land together with the dwellings situate in said Wailuku, District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, the same being a portion of the land conveyed by deed from Kamehameha IV. to William Martin, dated May 21, 1863, of record in Liber 15, folio 228. Premises better known as the Aliana lot and more particularly described by survey as follows:  
Commencing at the south corner of this lot at edge of Government road at stone wall adjoining L. C. A. 10,633 to Pipi, and running:  
1. N. 35° 45' E. magnetic 113 feet along stone wall along Government road;  
2. N. 51° 30' E. magnetic 87 feet along remaining portion of land described by Kamehameha IV. to W. Martin;  
3. S. 35° 45' E. magnetic 113 feet along same, thence;  
4. S. 51° 30' W. magnetic 87 feet along stone wall along L. C. A. 10,633 to Pipi to initial point; area 22-100 acres.

2. That certain piece or parcel of land together with the dwellings situate in said Wailuku, bearing the extreme mauka portion of L. C. A. 10,633 to Pipi, and better known as the "Martin Homestead" and more particularly described by survey as follows:  
Commencing at the west corner of this piece at edge of Government road at stone wall, adjoining land sold by Kamehameha IV. to W. Martin and running:  
1. S. 41° 00' E. magnetic 168 feet along stone wall along Government road;  
2. N. 47° 45' E. magnetic 218 feet along stone wall along remaining portion of L. C. A. 10,633 to Pipi;  
3. N. 29° 12' W. magnetic 153 feet along stone wall along land sold by Kamehameha IV. to C. N. Spencer, thence;  
4. N. 51° 30' W. magnetic 238 feet along stone wall along land sold by Kamehameha IV. to W. Martin to initial point; area 8-100 acres.

3. All that tract of land situate at Honolulu II in the District of Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 4.7-0 acres, being the same premises described in Land Commission Award 3659 to J. Martin. Excepting and reserving, however, to the grantor or all streams of water and all water rights of every nature appurtenant to said premises, or to any part of the same.  
Terms cash; deed at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to W. O. SMITH, Judd Building, Honolulu.

SARAH E. WILLIAMS, Mortgagee.

By her Attorney-in-Fact, WILLIAM O. SMITH, Dated, Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1899. 2111-61

## PURE - BRED POULTRY.

Eggs for Hatching.  
PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:  
English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred